1	DOCTOR LIPICKY: That's fine. I think that
2	that's perfectly adequate, and I apologize for — but,
3	we didn't have any way of doing it, basically. This
4	is all IND information, and we haven't asked anyone
5	permission to show anybody anything, an so on.
6	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Your apology is
7	accepted.
8	3.3, Bosentan will affect the metabolism
9	of many other drugs, and because of induction the
10	effects will vary over time. This is a big issue that
11	JoAnn has hit upon in her questions before.
12	Do you want to go through the issues here,
13	please, JoAnn?
14	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Yes. I think this is
15	a big issue. I don't think that this influences
16	approvability, but I do think that it requires
17	probably a careful physician education program.
18	I believe that certainly, as I said
19	before, that all the 3A4 inhibitors should be
20	contraindicated at the present time, at least until
21	you have some more data with bosentan. And, I think
22	protein binding is less, but I think also physicians

need to know what should we do about using other drugs 1 2 that have some hepatotoxicity. We need some sort of list of those, or something to refer to, and then as 3 we learn more about drugs excreted in the bile do we 4 5 need to have a different monitoring program for that? 6 And, it appears to me that we may, if there are other drugs that we know that have biliary 7 excretion that patients may need to be followed more 8 9 carefully on those drugs. I would, perhaps, get some additional advice from the rest of the panel or other 10 11 experts. DOCTOR TEMPLE: Jeff, can I ask about that? 12 13 Do you - they presented the conclusion that a very potent 3A4 inhibitor, one of the antifungals, didn't 14 15 increase - it didn't increase the AOC by more than 16 doubling it. 17 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Right, but they showed 18 that cyclosporin acutely increases bosentan levels, 19 about 30 fold, and that chronically it's -20 TEMPLE: Yeah, but cyclosporin DOCTOR 21 doesn't work primarily that way. It's a transport 22 protein inhibitor.

1	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Right.
2	DOCTOR TEMPLE: It's not primarily a 3A4
3	inhibitor.
4	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Right, but the
5	ketoconazole was not tested acutely, so we just don't
6	know.
7	DOCTOR TEMPLE: I couldn't hear that.
8	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Ketoconazole wasn't
9	tested acutely, so we don't know it's only a -
10	DOCTOR KORBIN: We did test it, we have
11	data on day one, and again, it was only twice as much,
12	not 30 times like you say.
13	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: You have data on day
14	one?
15	DOCTOR KORBIN: Yes, and it was only twice
16	as much.
17	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Maybe, can you just
18	comment on that for me, because that's not the data I
19	got from the FDA.
20	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Can we have the
21	microphone on, please? Why don't you come forward.
22	MR. WILLRUM: On a study submitted, we have

data for a stead state bosentan concentrations. 2 one interaction concentrations were not provided. 3 did not see them in the review. 4 DR. MONSUR: Here are the concentrations of bosentan, both given alone, the squares, and the 5 6 concentrations of bosentan in the presence of concomitant administration of ketoconazole, right from 7 the beginning of concomitant treatment, and you see 8 all the way through the duration of the treatment, the 9 10 concomitant treatment that we have, roughly, the two 11 times increase in exposure, here expressed in the 12 bosentan draft concentrations. And, this is in marked 13 contrast to what we have seen with cyclosporin, 14 indeed, there we see a 30-fold increase, but only in the beginning, the first dose effect, which dissipates 15 16 a bit with time, but with ketoconazole we see completely different phenomenon. 17 So, it's not a pure 3A4 issue we are 18 19 talking about. As Doctor Temple says, ketoconazole is the most potent 3A4 inhibitor we are aware of. 20 21 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay. 22 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: So, I still think we

don't have evidence for erythromycin and ratinovir. 1 2 DOCTOR TEMPLE: We have usually thought that if you pass the ketoconazole test we are not too 3 4 worried anymore about erythromycin -5 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Okay. 6 DOCTOR TEMPLE: and weaker 3A4 inhibitors. That's, basically, the advice we give to 7 8 people, test the worst case and then you are probably 9 okay. 10 confounded That's by the transport inhibition problem, though. 11 12 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Right, it is, and I 13 think that's not the advice in the briefing booklet. 14 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Is it fair to say then that we have concern about drug/drug interactions, and 15 16 that they haven't been fully explored, obviously, because of the limitation in population size, et 17 18 cetera, and some kind of information to physicians about the lack of knowledge about this should be 19 transmitted, and the need for caution, perhaps, in 20 21 using drugs with similar metabolic pathways, is that 22 a fair analysis?

1 DOCTOR HIRSCH: I think that's the case, but let me just raise a question, which I can't answer 2 for the panel, just to complete the discussion from 3 4 earlier today. . 5 Are looking for we any additional pharmacokinetic information in this population from 6 this sponsor, or are we satisfied with the current 7 8 data that we have? 9 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I think we'd like to 10 see some in the younger ages. I think we talked about that earlier, we don't really have any oral data, we 11 12 don't have any early data in PPH patients, but we believe the drugs differ a little bit in younger ages. 13 14 DOCTOR HIRSCH: Or, can we extrapolate from what's already known, which I think you implied? Are 15 16 we satisfied? 17 DOCTOR KORBIN: Again, as I mentioned 18 before, we have data on CHF patients, where we think it's the same. We do have some data now from children 19 20 that we will be glad to share with the Agency, we 21 didn't share it with the Agency yet, and it looks the 22 same as we have seen in CHF patients.

DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Okay. 2 DOCTOR HIRSCH: I just wanted to make sure 3 we solved that because I heard it earlier. ACTING CHAIR BORER: Are we satisfied with 4 5 that? 6 MR. ROBY: The day one data was reviewed by us. The ketoconazole review is in the 7 clinical pharmacology section, page 111, and the only 8 9 data is from day five, so the data presented now in 10 day one is new to me. DOCTOR HIRSCH: Why would that worry you? 11 Suppose they only had day five data, what's wrong with 12 13 that? MR. ROBY: If cyclosporin steady state 14 concentrations only were - sorry, bosentan steady 15 state concentrations only were seen with cyclosporin 16 17 then we would infer the same thing, that cyclosporin increases bosentan concentrations only twofold. 18 We would have completely missed the 30-fold increase, and 19 20 I'm not so sure that ketoconazole is a pure 3A4 21 inhibitor only. It might also have some effect on

transporters.

1	DOCTOR HIRSCH: Oh, it definitely does,
2	that's one of the reasons we don't consider it the
3	perfect inhibitor anymore, but you now have data for
4	that on days one and five, so it doesn't look like —
5	MR. ROBY: Until just a minute ago I have
6	not seen that data.
7	DOCTOR HIRSCH: Well, whatever, let's
8	assume that it's true for the moment, until we get our
9	hands on it, that makes the cyclosporin thing rather
10	mysterious to me.
11	MR. ROBY: Yes, absolutely.
12	DOCTOR HIRSCH: Because this drug does have
13	both properties, and it's hard to explain why it
14	didn't do anything much.
15	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Can you just give your
16	name into the microphone?
17	MR. ROBY: I'm Gabriel Roby, Biopharm
18	Review.
19	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Thank you.
20	DOCTOR HIRSCH: Jeff, you mean usually we
21	would consider that an adequate work-up for a 3A4
22	inhibitor, leaving aside the inducer and all that

other complicated stuff, but that's more or less what 1 we tell people to do, and, you know, you'd have to 2 make what you will of a twofold increase, or it didn't 3 look quite like twofold on there, but that would 4 5 depend on the drug. I mean, a twofold increase of some kinds of things would worry you, but wouldn't for 6 7 other things, so you make a decision. But, they seem 8 to have tested that aspect of it, 3A4 inhibition. 9 So, I take it from this that the committee I general is satisfied to raise the questions, since 10 there was an oral dose response that things that would 11 12 affect plasma pharmacokinetics, that would also 13 increase liver toxicity, were evaluated. I think we 14 are happy then. 15 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Yes. 16 DOCTOR HIRSCH: Personally, I'm still 17 worried about why cyclosporin has such a big effect, 18 and that seems worth pursuing. 19 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay. 20 I think that in summary we have some unanswered questions. We would suggest the FDA pursue 21 22 the unanswered questions about drug/drug interactions

1 based on metabolism by the CYP 450 system. 2 I'm on 3.4 now, Bosentan produced large increases in hepatic enzyme levels in a substantial 3 number of subjects. Is it clear that hepatic toxicity 4 5 is always reversible? 6 JoAnn? 7 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I don't think it's 8 clear that it's always reversible. It appeared to be 9 reversible in the patients we saw, but there weren't 10 large, large numbers of patients. 11 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Will instructions for frequent monitoring adequately address this risk? 12 13 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I don't know if they will, as with other drugs, prevent occasional hepatic 14 15 toxicity, but I think they'll help. 16 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Is there any other comment about that? Okay. 17 18 We'll get back to that when we get to the 19 end here. 20 Bosentan produced substantial decreases in 21 hematocrit in a substantial number of subjects. Is it clear that hematologic toxicity is always reversible? 22

1 JoAnn? 2 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I don't think it's 3 clear that it's always reversible, again, because of 4 the very small number of patients, but it appears that 5 it is almost always reversible. 6 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Will instructions for 7 frequent monitoring adequately address this risk? 8 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I'm more comfortable 9 here than with the hepatic toxicity that it will help 10 prevent this, yes. 11 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay. We have unanimous agreement here. 12 13 DOCTOR ARMSTRONG: Could I just, Jeff, comment that I accept the sponsor's explanation based 14 15 on work with nitrates and others that this is largely 16 a dilutional problem, so the word hematologic toxicity 17 strikes me as an unusual description of this issue, 18 but, perhaps, I'm a sole dissenter. 19 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I think we have some 20 other worrisome data that this might be a hematologic 21 toxicity. We are not certain, but it does depress 22 raticula sites, and there's lots of other data, and

1	I'm not at all comfortable with it purely being
2	dilutional, given that we didn't see other dilutional
3	effects in albumin or anything.
4	ACTING CHAIR BORER: As a practical matter,
5	though, that doesn't seem to be a show stopper for us,
6	if there's monitoring.
7	The development program in pulmonary
8	hypertension is small, limiting its ability to uncover
9	safety risks with incidence much below 1 percent. Are
10	the safety data in the target population adequate to
11	support approval?
12	JoAnn?
13	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I believe they are
14	adequate. They are not ideal, but I think that we've
15	gotten the risk down to something that we're
16	comfortable with.
17	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay.
18	So then, 3.6.2 becomes irrelevant.
19	Are there other safety issues?
20	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: The other safety issues
21	are withdrawal, and I think we haven't seen anything
22	that suggests there's a serious withdrawal problem.

So, I don't believe there are other issues here. 1 2 ACTING CHAIR BORER: What about the populations who haven't been - that haven't been 3 studied, but, you know, presumably, would be potential 4 candidates for getting this drug? Safety may or may 5 not be different in those people, I guess, but the 6 relation between benefit and risk might be. Should we 7 say something about that patients with congenital 8 9 heart disease, HIV patients, et cetera, et cetera, 10 about the need for data for lack thereof? 11 DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I think there's a lack of data in congenital heart disease and certainly in 12 HIV patients. I just don't think we have data. There 13 were two congenital heart disease patients, I think 14 15 that's lack of data. 16 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay. 17 Anybody else have any other safety issues 18 they want to raise? 19 Mike? 20 DOCTOR ARTMAN: The other sort of 21 subpopulation is those patients with connective tissue 22 disease who had moderate or severe pulmonary fibrosis,

1	and I don't know anything about how that was graded or
2	measured, but those patients weren't studied.
3	ACTING CHAIR BORER: They were excluded,
4	right.
5	DOCTOR FLEMING: Jeff, we did discuss the
6	issue of early heart failure in the first three
7	months, and the reason the sponsor chose the 62.5, I
8 .	guess the question, given these folks and the
9	potential for right heart failure and other issues,
10	whether that is a safety issue reflected in the dosing
11	strategy that needs to be articulated in the
12	description.
13	ACTING CHAIR BORER: What do you think?
14	DOCTOR FLEMING: The answer is yes, I think
15	that would be a sensible thing to do, based on the
16	knowledge — the data I've seen.
L7	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay.
L8	Does anybody disagree with that? No.
L 9	Okay, so that's another safety issue that requires
20	some labeling mention.
21	4, subjects whose disease progressed
22	despite randomized treatment went on to receive

another drug, is it known that the benefits of the follow-on therapy are manifest after treatment with 2 3 bosentan? DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I don't think it's 4 know, but we saw a very small amount of suggestive 5 data that Flolan will still be beneficial in those 6 patients. I don't really think we know, though, it 7 was a very small numbers. 8 9 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Should we offer the or we should we suggest the FDA to offer the sponsor 10 some advice about the need to look at interaction 11 12 between the different types of therapies that now are 13 available? I mean, they act by different mechanisms, 14 presumably, might be additive, might not be, might be 15 competitive. Should we say something about that, and should these be studied together? 16 17 DOCTOR TEMPLE: Did the question mean in 18 addition to, Ray, or after bosentan gets taken away? 19 ACTING CHAIR BORER: I'll tell you what I'm 20 thinking, I'm thinking about in addition to. When one 21 is taken away, of course we want to know, and we have 22 some data, and presumably there will be more because

it will happen, but I think that physicians, though they are experts in the field, and those are the people who dispense these drugs, may want to give two drugs together that act by different mechanisms. And, I think we should know something about what happens when you do that.

Steve?

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DOCTOR NISSEN: You know, it's always nice to know what happens when you combine therapies, but I think, you know, it's not something that we should suggest to the sponsor that they do. I think the medical community will probably address this in due course and we'll get some data, but I just, to me, it doesn't seem like the right thing to do.

ACTING CHAIR BORER: We've suggested it before when we knew it was likely to happen.

DOCTOR TEMPLE: Yeah, I mean, if you are hoping for a well-controlled trial that actually looks at the contribution of each component in the presence of the other, the medical community will not get you that information unless a drug company is urged to provide it. Now, people will use it, and they'll make

their best guess, but formal good studies are mostly things drug companies do, unless NIH is interested. 2 3 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Can you use the microphone, sir? 4 5 DOCTOR RUBIN: Just for information, we are doing that. We've initiated a study comparing flolan 6 7 plus placebo, versus flolan plus bosentan, for new patients who need to enter on to flolan therapy, to at 8 9 least try to begin to address that question. 10 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay, well that's part of the information, that's for sure. 11 12 Ray, did you have a comment? 13 DOCTOR LIPICKY: Were you - was 14 discussion an approvability issue, that is, you 15 wouldn't approve until, or was this just idle chit 16 chat? 17 ACTING CHAIR BORER: In my view, in my view it's not an approvability issue, but I think that to 18 the extent that we don't have information about the 19 20 combination, and I could conceive of people giving the combination, I think somebody ought to say in the 21 22 label that we don't have any information about the

1	combination.
2	DOCTOR LIPICKY: Okay.
3	DOCTOR HIRSCH: There is more than one
4	combination available here now, it's been an amazing
5	couple days.
6	ACTING CHAIR BORER: No, no, there's only
7	one combination available now. There may be more
8	after approvability letters are written, but they
9	haven't been written yet.
10	Okay. Should bosentan be approved for the
11	treatment of pulmonary hypertension?
12	JoAnn, why don't you answer that first?
13	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: Yes, I think it should
14	be. I think we've seen a very clear beneficial
15	effect, and while there are safety issues I think in
16	this population, for the moment, those are manageable,
17	and we should be collecting more data about those
18	issues.
19	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Do you think the
20	company should be encouraged by the FDA in its most
21	encouraging manner to look at lower doses?
22	DOCTOR LINDENFELD: I think that would be

1	terrific, to know that a lower dose with less toxicity
2	might be beneficial.
3	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay.
4	Let's go down the table, because the
5	voting requirements now are that we all verbalize our
6	vote, starting with Alan.
7	DOCTOR HIRSCH: Approve.
8 ·	DOCTOR ARMSTRONG: Enthusiastic yes.
9	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Tom?
10	DOCTOR FLEMING: Yes, it should be
11	approved, and I'm assuming that automatically the
12	post-marketing surveillance will be underway to be
13	able to assess if there are risks of pulmonary hepatic
14	failure, et cetera.
15	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Automatically if you
16	say it should be.
17	DOCTOR FLEMING: So, you're saying we
18	wouldn't — we can't presume that we will have a
19	reporting of cases of pulmonary hepatic failure?
20	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Oh, I think if it's
21	spontaneous reporting we are talking about we can
22	assume there will be some spontaneous reporting, but

Τ	unless —
2	DOCTOR HIRSCH: If you are going to change
3	the questions as you go down the line, you're going to
4	have to do two sets of questions.
5	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Sorry?
6	DOCTOR HIRSCH: You have to ask us all the
7	same questions.
8	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Oh, okay. Well, we'll
9	go back and we'll get those questions back.
10	DOCTOR FLEMING: So, let me stick to it as,
11	yes, approve.
12	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay. We'll get back
L3	to the post-marketing issue.
L4	I vote to approve as well, but I'm going
L5	to add the comment, I will second JoAnn's comment
L6	about the need to look at lower doses.
L7	Doctor Brem?
_8	DOCTOR BREM: I vote to approve, and I
_9	concur with your view of looking at lower doses. I
20	think that would be very helpful.
:1	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Steve?
22	DOCTOR NISSEN: Yes, clearly a major

1 therapeutic advance, kind of a landmark the treatment of this disease, and I vote for approval of 2 the 62.5 mg dose progressing to 125, 3 and 62.5 4 progressing to 250. 5 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay. 6 Doctor Anderson? 7 DOCTOR ANDERSON: Yes. I think this is an expression of a sensitivity to an urgent need to 8 develop drugs that will reduce the dependence on the 9 10 mechanical devices that are now being used by the patients who have to rely on em, and I certainly vote 11 12 yes. I would strongly urge the sponsors to give 13 14 some attention to the various risks that apparently 15 are associated with the drug, and to ensure that there 16 are no real problems, no unnecessary problems, created 17 in addition to those problems. 18 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Doctor Artman? 19 DOCTOR ARTMAN: I vote to approve. 20 ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay. 21 We are not done, because Alan pointed out 22 that he wanted an opportunity to answer the other

1	question individually.
2	Is there some mandate that we want to make
3	for post-marketing, a formal post-marketing study?
4	DOCTOR HIRSCH: Well, you raised the
5	question, we don't have to start on my end, but there
6	is that question we've all day long been asking, so
7	start on that end.
8	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay.
9	Michael?
10	DOCTOR ARTMAN: What's the question?
11	DOCTOR HIRSCH: Do you feel that the
12	advisory panel should mandate a post-marketing
13	surveillance of hepatic toxicity to provide a better
14	estimate of this toxicity, also to be used in other
15	prospective trials?
16	DOCTOR ARTMAN: Yes, I do.
17	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Did you want to expand
18	on that, Tom?
19	DOCTOR FLEMING: I had made an assumption,
20	and Jeff modified my — my assumption was, in this
21	setting, with patients as carefully monitored as they
22	are, with pulmonary hepatic failure being such a

critically serious event, that it would automatically 1 be reported, is that an unfair assumption? 2 3 DOCTOR ARTMAN: Yes, I think that is an unfair assumption. 4 5 DOCTOR FLEMING: So, essentially, to ensure then that that would be reported we would actually 6 7 have - we would have to suggest, at a minimum, there's passive surveillance, active surveillance? 8 9 Bob, what is the -10 DOCTOR TEMPLE: Well, the most obvious thing they could do would be to register patients. 11 12 That wouldn't be hard, given the community, and it would allow you to then probe the registry and ask 13 14 people whether there is this experience. 15 If you just wait for them to come in, I'm 16 quite confident that they will for the most part. We, 17 you know, discovered the hepatotoxicity of we 18 bromfinac within two months, and people who need a 19 transplant go to a certain number of centers, but it's 20 not really the same as having a full complete census. 21 So, that's what we might do if are worried about that, 22 we might ask them to register the patients.

might want to do that anyway, I don't know, for all I 1 2 know you are planning that already. I don't know. 3 DOCTOR KORBIN: Yes, we are going to put in place a very comprehensive program on this issue. 4 5 DOCTOR FLEMING: The other reason to do that, of course, is you are very interested 6 7 pregnancies and exposures, so there's more than one thing that you'd learn from having track of everybody. 8 DOCTOR HIRSCH: With the new chemical 9 entity, really, at this point, and we're opening up a 10 wonderful arena of cardiovascular pharmacology, I do 11 think that beyond your good intentions it is, I think, 12 my intent from the panel to assure that that data is 13 14 collected. 15 DOCTOR FLEMING: So, I'm interpreting your 16 answer, Bob, to be, yes, that in all likelihood we would get this information, it would show up, it would 17 be reported, but for more global reasons a registry 18 would be advisable. 19 20 DOCTOR TEMPLE: Yes, you know, you could there's a range of questions you might think of asking 21 22 if you had access to the patient population.

1.	would need to explore with them what kind of registry
2	there might be. I mean, you know, you could look at
3	long-term testicular effects, too, possibly, and
4	there's a lot one might gain. You could also look at
5	liver tests that didn't lead to anything terrible, how
6	many people are discontinuing in the real world. So,
7	there are things one might do with access to that kind
8	of data.
9	DOCTOR KORBIN: If you would like, we can
10	show you what we are planning to put in place.
11	ACTING CHAIR BORER: I'm sorry?
12	DOCTOR KORBIN: Would you like to see what
13	we are planning to put in place? We have one slide on
14	this issue, to show you exactly how we want to do
15	this?
16	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Sure.
17	DOCTOR KORBIN: Simon?
18	MR. BUCKINGHAM: My name is Simon
19	Buckingham, I'm President of Actelion for the U.S.
20	If I could have slide 498, 499, it's
21	changed, okay. Clearly as a company, we take this
22	issue very, very seriously, and recognize that

monitoring is an absolute must, and that the labeling must contain clear warnings and clear guidelines for physicians, but also both patient and physician education is very important to us.

One of the models and plans that we are discussing at the moment, and have planned internally but have not yet discussed with the FDA, is to create a central call-in system for all physicians who wish to initiate treatment with bosentan. That would go through an independent third party central clearinghouse to create a patient, and if you like, physician database of who is on the drug, what their demographics are, and who is using it. And, through a limited network of specialty pharmacies, the drug would be distributed directly to patients. That would offer the opportunity to ship drug directly to patients with liver monitoring reminders going monthly to patients, so that whenever they get the drug they are reminded about the liver monitoring. It can also be utilized to follow up any discontinuations and follow up any adverse event reporting.

At the same time to physicians involved in

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1	the program, it can be a heightened awareness of
2	spontaneous adverse event reporting, as well as liver
3	monitoring reminders.
4	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Steve?
5	DOCTOR NISSEN: Was your intention to make
6	that database available to the FDA?
7	MR. BUCKINGHAM: It would certainly be
8	available to the FDA.
9	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Okay.
10	I think what you've heard is that the
11	sense of the committee, if I'm understanding
12	correctly, is that the FDA should encourage that this
13	should be done, and should have the data made
14	available to it.
15	Okay. Ray, is there anything else that
16	you want us to discuss?
17	DOCTOR LIPICKY: No, you are fine.
18	ACTING CHAIR BORER: Unless anybody else on
19	the committee has any other comment, we're adjourned.
20	(Whereupon, the meeting was concluded at
21	1:00 p.m.)
22	

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript in the matter of:

Meeting of the Cardiovascular and Renal

Drugs Advisory Committee

Before:

DHHS/PHS/FDA/CDER

Date:

August 10, 2001

Place:

Bethesda, MD

represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to typewriting.

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